ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
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BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Chapter CXXII.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million four hundred and twenty one thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, eight hundred and forty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp for the navy, two million seven hundred and ninety nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, two hundred and twenty one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and drawing teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles, for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to, and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery, foul, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings, and packing boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health, and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and fifty nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars: Provided, That the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to publish the charts of the explorations of La Plata River, and the charts of the surveys of the Behrings Straits Expendition, twenty six thousand two hundred and eighty six dollars.

That each purser attached to a sloop of war, or other vessel smaller than a frigate, shall be authorized to appoint a clerk in lieu of the steward heretofore allowed, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of such vessel; and such clerk shall have the privileges allowed to the clerk of the commanding officer, and his yearly compensation shall be four hundred dollars and one ration per day.

Marine Corps.—For pay of the officers, non commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' service of officers, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for reenlistments, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, three hundred and twenty three thousand, two hundred and thirty three dollars and ninety four cents.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, forty thousand nine hundred and thirty four dollars and seventy five cents.

For clothing, fifty five thousand two hundred and sixty four dollars.

For fuel, twenty thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and sixty two cents.

For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorer, for accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, nine thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Brooklyn, New York, ninety six thousand dollars.

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Pensacola, Florida, sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary barracks and offices, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, cartage, and wharfage, compensation to judges advocates, per diem for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, postage, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head quarters, and for the building of two cisterns at head quarters, thirty two thousand five hundred dollars.

Navy Yards.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For completing launching ways of ship house number four, pitch house, tools for machinists and smiths, timber ship, dredging, fences, completing the extension of ship house number four, repairs of all kinds, seventy eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Boston.—For stone wall and filling around machine shop, battery and ordnance quay, paving, pile wharf, gas pipes and burners for yard and officers' quarters, cleaning out timber dock, braiding machine, fittings for hide cutter, bobbins for ropewalk, and strop gauging machine for block shop, dry dock engines, (deficiency,) completing shear wharf, engine for gun carriage shop, steam pump for watering ships, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

New York.—For building and completing store house, building and completing coal house, extending quay wall, launching ways in ship houses D and E, dredging channels, repairs of cob wharf, dry dock paving and flagging, permanent fixtures for heating saw mill, improvement of new purchase for site of marine barracks, and piling for the same, if necessary filling low places, completing water pipes, lightning conductors, extending sewers, completing steaming house and machinery, completing oakum picking machine and engine for the same, stable for commandant's horse, and for repairs of all kinds, four hundred and twenty one thousand four hundred and twenty two dollars.

For deficiency for castings for engine house, one thousand four hundred and sixty six dollars and fifty eight cents.

Philadelphia.—For steam house and stoves, dredging channels, repairs of dock, basin, and railway, building and completing guard houses, building and completing offices, and repairs of all kinds, sixty four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Washington.—For completing extension of boiler shop, completing conversion of old ordnance to machine shop, timber shed, pavements, drains, and gutters, grading and filling, dredging, extension of iron foundry, machinery and tools, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and twenty one thousand and eighty eight dollars.

For compleeing repairs of brass foundry, destroyed by fire, five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Norfolk.—For grading and draining, iron railway and cars, dredging, continuing quay wall, timber landing and slip at saw mill, masting shears, engines, tools, cranes, and lighters, completing and extending saw mill, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and six thousand five hundred dollars.

Pensacola.—For completing permanent wharf, deep basin and dredging, completing rail tracks, completing removal of sunken caission, completing extension of granite wharf, dredging and piers in front of basin, mast shears, kitchen to ordinary quarters, repairs of dock, basin, and railway, completing wharves, paint shop, lightning conductors, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and seventy seven thousand nine hundred and thirty four dollars.

San Francisco.–For four houses for officers, steam box, pitch kettles, wharf, with stone wall, saw mill, artesian well, grading, completing smithery, joiners' shop and timber shed, storehouse, and wharf, three hundred and twenty two thousand dollars.

Hospitals.

For the construction and completion of works, and for current repairs of the several naval hospitals:

Boston.—For building and completing surgeon's house, and for repairs of all kinds, sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

New York.—For brick building, machinery, and fixtures for warming and ventilating hospital, for filling and grading cemetery, repairs of laboratory buildings, repairs of all kinds, twenty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.—For painting and repairing main building, governor's and surgeon's houses, iron railing for southwest wall, repairs of furnaces, grates, furniture, cleaning and whitewashing, gas, water rent, and miscellaneous repairs, eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

Norfolk.—For repairs of all kinds, six thousand dollars.

Pensacola.–For wall around burial ground, steam boiler, pump and reservoir, draining and filling ponds, and for general repairs, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Magazines.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several magazines:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For ordnance building, shell house for loaded shells, gun skids and shot beds, forty thousand dollars.

Boston.—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

New York.—For altering gunner's to store house, shot beds, skids, powder boat, dredging, and repairs of all kinds, sixteen thousand dollars.

Washington.–For building and completing iron shed for ordnance purposes twenty two thousand dollars.

Norfolk.—For repairs of wall at Fort Norfolk, shot beds, gun skids and crane, new machinery and tools, eleven thousand dollars.

Pensacola.—For brick wall around shell house, and for current repairs, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty five thousand seven hundred and eighty two dollars.

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty thousand dollars.

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, fifteen thousand dollars: Provided, That the charts shall be sold when completed, and the instruments used be of American manufacture.

For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars.

For models, drawings, and copying, postage, freight, and transportation, for working lithographic press, including chemicals, for keeping grounds in order, for fuel and lights, and for all other contingent expenses of the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographical office, twelve thousand dollars.

For the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographical office, viz: one lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For erection, improvement, and repairs of buildings and grounds, and support of the Naval Academy at Anapolis, Maryland, thirty nine thousand five hundred and ninety five dollars and twenty two cents.

For preparing the American Nautical Almanac, twenty five thousand seven hundred and thirty two dollars and sixty four cents.

For Steven's war steamer, eighty six thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty four cents.

For completing basin and railway at the navy yard at San Francisco, three hundred and five thousand dollars.

For completing coal depot at Key West, Florida, twenty five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That out of the sum of thirty one thousand five hundred dollars, appropriated by "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty six," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty five "For contingencies of the Marine Corps," there be allowed and paid any expenses which have been incurred for the purpose of introducing gas into the quarters and hospital head quarters, and for lighting the same.

Approved, August 16, 1856.

[Chapter CXXIII.]

An Act to regulate the Compensation of Members of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation of each senator, representative and delegate in Congress shall be six thousand dollars for each Congress, and mileage as now provided by law for two sessions only, to be paid in manner following, to wit: on the first day of each regular session each senator, representative and delegate shall receive his mileage for one session, and on the first day of each month thereafter during such session, compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum during the continuance of such session, and at the end of such session he shall receive the residue of his salary due to him at such time at the rate aforesaid still unpaid; and at the beginning of the second regular session of the Congress each senator, representative, and delegate shall receive his mileage for such second session and monthly during such session compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum till the fourth day of March terminating the Congress, and on that day each senator, representative, and delegate shall be entitled to receive any balance of the six thousand dollars not heretofore paid in the said monthly instalments as above directed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the Senate *pro tempore* when there shall be no Vice President, or the Vice President shall have become President of the United States, shall receive the compensation provided by law for the Vice President; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall receive double the compensation above provided for representatives, payable at the times and in the manner above provided for payment of the compensation of representatives.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this law shall apply to the present Congress, and each senator, representative, and delegate shall be entitled to receive the difference only between their per diem compensation already received under the law now in force and the compensation provided by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the event of the death of any senator, representative, or delegate prior to the commencement of the first session of the Congress, he shall be neither entitled to mileage or compensation; and in the event of death after the commencement of any session, his representatives shall be entitled to receive so much of his compensation, computed at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, as he may not have received; and any mileage that may have actually accrued and be due and unpaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any books shall hereafter be ordered to and received by members of Congress by a resolution of either or both houses of Congress, the price paid for the same shall be deducted from the compensation hereinbefore provided for such member or members: Provided, however, That this shall not extend to books ordered to be printed by the public printer during the Congress for which the said member shall have been elected.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sergeant at Arms of the House and Secretary of the Senate respectively, to deduct from the monthly payments of members as herein provided for, the amount of his compensation for each day that such member shall be absent from the House or Senate respectively, unless such representative, senator, or delegate shall assign as the reason for such absence, the sickness of himself or of some member of his family.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all the acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, August 16, 1856.

[Chapter CXXIV.]

An Act to amend the Acts regulating the Fees, Costs, and other judicial Expenses of the Government in the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, before the accounts of the United States marshals, district attorneys, and clerks, are presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department for settlement, they shall be examined and certified to by the district judge of the United States in the district in which the officers presenting the accounts officiate, whether in the States or Territories, and the same shall be subject to revision upon their merits by said accounting officers, as in case of other public accounts: Provided, however, That no accounts of fees or costs paid to any witness or juror, upon the order of any judge or commissioner, shall be so reexamined as to charge any marshal for an erroneous taxation of such fees or costs.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounts of the commissioners of the United States circuit courts shall be examined and certified to by the district judge of the district in which they are appointed, previous to their presentation to, or revision by, the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall the fees of more than four witnesses be taxed against the United States in the examination of criminal cases before the commissioners of the United States circuit courts, unless their materiality and importance shall first be approved and certified to by the United States district attorney for the district in which the examination shall take place, subject to revision, as in other cases.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all these cases before mentioned, an appeal shall lie from the decision of the accounting officers to the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the judges of the supreme court in each of the Territories, or a majority of them, shall, when assembled at their respective seats of government, fix and appoint the several times and places of holding the several courts in their respective districts, and limit the duration of the terms thereof: Provided, That the said courts shall not be held at more than three places in any one Territory: And provided, further, That the judge or judges holding such courts shall adjourn the same, without day, at any time before the expiration of such terms, whenever in his or their opinion the further continuance thereof is not necessary.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all costs and fees for services rendered by the clerks of the several courts in the District of Columbia, chargeable to others than the U. States, shall be payable immediately after the services are performed, and shall be collected by such rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as may be prescribed by the courts in which such services are rendered, but shall in no case be paid by the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the several circuit and district courts of the United States, the district courts of the Territories, and the criminal court of the District of Columbia, shall have the power to discharge the grand juries of the respective courts whenever they shall be of opinion that the public interests will not be subserved by a further continuance of the session of said grand jury.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no officer of the United States courts, including the bailiffs, guards, or deputies of the United States marshals, whether in the States, Territories, or District of Columbia, shall be entitled to witness fees, either before a court or commissioners where he is officiating.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the United States shall hereafter be liable to the justices and constables of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, or their fees and services in cases of felony only; and so much of the fifteenth section of the act of May seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty eight, entitled "An act to continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington," as provided otherwise, is hereby repealed; said fees shall be paid by the United States marshal, upon the approval of the judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia, subject to the revision by the accounting officers of the treasury, and to appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each of the judges of the supreme court of the respective Territories of the United States to designate and appoint one person as clerk of the district over which he presides, where one is not already appointed, and to designate and retain but one such clerk where more than one is already appointed, and only such district clerks shall be entitled to a compensation from the United States except for fees taxable to the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That so much of the third section of the act of February twenty six, eighteen hundred and fifty three, entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed to clerks, marshals and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," as requires "that when the compensation of any clerk shall be less than five hundred dollars per annum, the difference ascertained and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury shall be paid to him therefrom," is hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all accounts of the United States district attorneys for services rendered in cases instituted in the United States or State courts, when the United States is a party in interest, but not of record; or in cases instituted against the officers of the United States or their deputies, or duly appointed agents, for acts committed or omitted or suffered by them in the lawful discharge of their duties, shall be audited and allowed as in other cases, assimilating the fees, as near as may be, to those provided by said act of February twenty six, eighteen hundred and fifty three for like or similar services.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That no marshal, or deputy marshal, of any of the courts of the United States, shall hold or exercise the duties of commissioner of any of said courts, nor receive compensation therefor.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That whenever, from any cause, it may be impossible for the district attorney to attend at court, it shall be his duty to see that a meet and proper persen, learned in the law, residing as near the place where the court is held as possible, does attend to such business as may appertain to the duties of his office, and in all such cases the fees and charges to be paid shall be only such as the district attorney would have been authorized by law to charge had he personally attended and performed the service: Provided, however, That before any such substitution is sanctioned, or payment made, the necessity thereof shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 15. And be it further enactud, That all provisions of law inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, August 16, 1856.

[Chapter CXXV.]

An Act providing for a necessary Increase and better Organization of the Medical and Hospital Department of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be added to the medical department of the army four surgeons and eight assistant surgoons, to be appointed in accordance with existing laws.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, from the enlisted men of the army, or to cause to be enlisted, as many competent hospital stewards as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post. The said hospital stewards to be mustered and paid on hospital muster rolls, as non commissioned staff officers, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a surgeant of ordnance, and to be permanently attached to the medical and hospital department, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That soldiers acting as cooks and nurses in hospitals, be and are hereby allowed the extra pay authorized to soldiers on fatigue duty, by "An act to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty four.

Approved, August 16, 1856.

[Chapter CXXVI.]

An Act for continuing the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi River, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, August 11th, 1856.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi River," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: WM. CULLOM,
Clerk of House Representatives.

In the Senate of the United States, August 16th, 1856.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi River," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill: Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, Sec.

[Chapter CXXIX.]

An Act making Appropriations for certain Civil Expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, viz:

Survey of the Coast.—For survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation to superintendent and assistants, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers, and men of the navy employed on the work,) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers, and men of the navy employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars.

For running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast, with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida peninsula, fifteen thousand dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs and alterations of steamers "Hetzel" and Vixen, and of sailing vessels employed in the coast survey, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters, and for mileage and transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided by the quartermaster's department, ten thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorizing the expenditure.

To supply the deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Light House Establishment.—For supplying five hundred and eleven light houses and beacon lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, whiting and cleaning materials, transportation and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, two hundred and ninety three thousand three hundred and fifty seven dollars and fifty five cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improvement of all the light houses and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and seventy three thousand two hundred and eighty nine dollars and twenty one cents.

For salaries of five hundred and forty three keepers of light houses and light beacons and their assistants, and including one thousand two hundred dollars for salary of superintendent of supplies on the upper lakes, two hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For salaries of fifty one keeprs of light vessels, twenty nine thousand and fifty dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of fifty one light vessels, one hundred and ninety four thousand six hundred and thirty four dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, remooring and supplying losses of buoys and day beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, one hundred and seven thousand two hundred and twenty eight dollars and seventy eight cents.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights, and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For commission at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, eight thousand dollars.

For the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington.—For oil and other supplies for twenty three lights, cleaning materials of all kinds, and transportation of the same, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in repair, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, forty five thousand three hundred and twenty eight dollars and seventy five cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses of twenty three lights, and buildings connected therewith, twenty four thousand five hundred and sixty three dollars.

For salaries of forty six keepers and assistant keepers of light houses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, thirty six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of floating beacons and buoys, and chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, twenty one thousand five hundred dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, one thousand dollars.

For completing the light house near Coffin's Patches, off Dry Bank, on the Florida reef, between Carysfort Beef and Sand Key light houses, twenty four thousand one hundred and five dollars and sixty cents.

For completing the light house on Ship shoal, Louisiana, to take the place of the light vessel at that point, thirty eight thousand and nineteen dollars and seventy cents.

For continuing the construction of the light house on the rocks called the "Sow and Pigs," near the entrance to Buzzard's bay, in Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the light house on Minot's Ledge, one of the Cohasset Rocks, Boston bay, Massachusetts, seventy five thousand dollars.

For restoring the bracing, and repairing

injuries to the iron screw pile light house on Brandywine shoal, by the breaking up of the ice in the Delaware river and bay, seven thousand three hundred and fifty two dollars and three cents.

For restoring and repairing beacons, buoys, and spindles destroyed or injured by the breaking up of the ice on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts, in Long Island sound, and in New York, Delaware, and Chesapeake bays, forty one thousand eight hundred and seventy four dollars.

For restoring lost moorings, and repairing injuries to light vessels, by the breaking up of the ice in Vineyard sound, Boston and Chesapeake bays, fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty four cents.

For the erection of a "boarding station" at Pass a l'Outre, in Louisiana, twelve thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on light house duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the Quarter master's department, five thousand eight hundred and fifty nine dollars and thirty eight cents.

For enlarging the mint at San Francisco, California, forty five thousand dollars.

For the purchase money agreed by the Secretary of the Interior to be paid, on the part of the United States, for the purchase of a lot and building for the use of the United States courts at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, seventy eight thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; but said payment is not to be paid until the Attorney General's certificate is produced to the Secretary of the Treasury that a valid, unencumbered title is become vested in the United States.

For the purchase of the lot or parcel of land, with the appurtenances and buildings thereon, belonging to the Bank of Pennsylvania, and particularly referred to and described in articles of agreement bearing date the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, for the purpose of a post office in the city of Philadelphia, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended for the purchase aforesaid, until the Attorney General of the United States shall give his written opinion in favor of the validity of the title of said lot or parcel of land.

For the purpose of making alterations required in the building hereby authorized to be purchased of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to adapt it to the uses of a post office in the city of Philadelphia and to furnish the necessary cases and boxes for the same, fifty thousand dollars.

That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to enable the President to procure and pay for a site for a building for the accommodation of the United States courts in the city of Baltimore, and to erect thereon a fire proof building for such purpose, on such plan as the President may approve; and the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for a post office in the said city; and the President is hereby authorized to reconsider the conditional contract heretofore made by him with the Merchants Exchange Company and to appoint a commissioner to whom, together with another commissioner, to be appointed by the mayor of Baltimore, he shall refer the question of the selection of a site or site and building for said post office; and if said commissioners disagree they shall choose a third, and the said commissioners shall make their decision and submit the same to the President for his approval; and if the President approve their selection, his approval shall be final; and if he disapprove their selection, the whole subject shall be referred by him to Congress at their next session. Provided, That no part of the money shall be applied for the erection of such buildings till a contract shall be concluded with responsible parties, with detailed plans and estimates to erect and complete such building according to such plan and estimates, and to deliver the same to the United States for or within the sum above appropriated, after paying thereout for the land contracted for by the President, under the authority of law, for the site of such buildings.

For raising the roof of the marine hospital at Natchez, Mississippi, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase for the United States, the lot in the rear of marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama, six thousand dollars.

For the completion of the marine hospitals at St. Mark's, Florida, and Galena, Illinois:

For St. Mark's, seventeen thousand dollars.

For Galena, twenty five thousand dollars.

For completing the custom house and post office building at Cincinnati, Ohio, with all necessary additions, appendages, and accommodations, thirty five thousand dollars.

For fencing and grading the grounds of the marine hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, twenty six thousand three hundred dollars.

For completing the marine hospital at Evansville, Indiana, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For annual repairs of marine hospitals, twenty thousand dollars.

For the continuation of the custom house at New Orleans, Louisiana, three hundred thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to procure a lease from the Board of Supervisors of Onatrio county, New York, for a court room and post office at Canadaigua, New York, and to furnish the same, twelve thousand dollars.

For enclosing and grading the lot, constructing pavements, and cisterns, and introducing gas for the custom house at Oswego, New York, five thousand dollars.

For fencing and grading the grounds, completing and furnishing the custom house at Barnstable, Massachusetts, nine thousand eight hundred seventy dollars eighty cents.

For bridging the Kenduskead river on each side of the custom house at Bangor Maine, from the middle bridge to the lower bridge, five thousand three hundred dollars.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to sell the old custom house and lot at Providence, Rhode Island, and apply the proceeds thereof to the purchase of land for the enlargement of the site of the custom house now being constructed at that place; or to exchange said old custom house and lot for land for the enlargement of said site, if in the opinion of said Secretary it shall be more advantageous.

For compensation of the members of the Board of Revisors appointed in pursuance of the act Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty five, entitled "An act to improve the laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same, twelve thousand dollars: Provided, That the President of the United States shall determine the sum to be received by each member of said board, the same not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, to each during his term of service, and that the whole compensation shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

That the officers of the late surveying and exploring expedition to the China seas and Behring's Straits, who, under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, performed the duties of grades higher than their own respectively, shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of the pay of their own grades the pay of the grades whose duties they performed respectively, for and during the time they performed the same, and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Henry Woods, and to the legal representatives of Samuel Roseburg, deceased, the sum of three dollars a day, each, for the services of the said Woods, and the said Roseburg, in superintending the construction of the building for a custom house, post office, and court house at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

For completing custom house at Pensacola, Florida, five thousand dollars in addition to the sum already appropriated.

For the completion of the marine hospital at New Orleans, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made by an act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one hundred and fifty one thousand six hundred and fifty nine dollars and twenty cents: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to direct the said hospital to be built either of iron or of brick, or of both materials, and fire proof, as in his discretion he may deem best adapted to the climate.

For enlarging the building provided by law to be constructed at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, for a custom house, post office, and court house, over the plan heretofore adopted for that purpose, and so modifying said plan as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury the public convenience shall require, sixty five thousand dollars, and ten per cent. on the same for contingencies: Provided, That such enlargement and modification shall be completed within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated.

For completing the custom house at Norfolk, Virginia, fifty four thousand six hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty three cents. Provided, That the proceeds that shall be received from the sale of the present custom house shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

For enlargtng the building provided by law to be constructed at Bristol, Rhode Island, for a post office and court house, over the plan adopted under the appropriation heretofore made, and so modifying said plan as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury the public convenience shall require, seven thousand five hundred dollars, and ten per centum on the same for contingencies: Provided, That such enlargement and modification shall be completed within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated.

To complete the rooms in the city hall, Utica, New York, necessary for the proper accommodation of the United States district and circuit courts held in said city and their offices, which was directed by the act of Congress approved thirtieth September eighteen hundred and fifty, five thousand dollars.

For the alteration and improvement of the court room in the city hall of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the custom house at Charleston, South Carolina, three hundred thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of custom huses, thirty thousand dollars.

For building vaults as additional security to the public funds in sixty six depositories, sixty six thousand dollars.

For ventilating basement rooms of the Treasury building, in addition to surplus funds for ventilating upper rooms of the same building, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the Treasury extension, four hundred thousand dollars—and that the appropriation for moving the stone wall which now forms the southern boundary of the park at the President's, may be expended in accordance with such plan as may be hereafter approved by the President, for the purpose of removing said wall and enclosing said park.

For continuing the Capitol extension, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the grading and planting with trees the unimproved portions of the mall, ten thousand dollars.

For paying existing liabilities for the Washington aqueduct, and preserving the work already done from injury, such sum of money as shall be necessary, not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the new dome of the Capitol, one hundred thousand dollars.

That the President shall cause the money appropriated for the erection of a suitable house for the plants recently brought from Japan, for the United States, to be applied as directed by the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and fifty six.

And that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to cause the building provided by law to be constructed at Detroit, in the State of Michigan, for a custom house, post office, and court house, to be increased in length over the plan heretofore adopted for that purpose, not to exceed twenty five feet, and to modify and enlarge said plan so as to adapt the same to such increased length, if in the opinion of the Secretary the public convenience shall require such modification: Provided, That such extension and modification can be accomplished at an expense not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and a sum not exceeding ten per cent on the said last mentioned sum, for superintendence and contingencies, which sums, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: And provided, further, That no money shall be paid under this clause of this bill, until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said so extended building, at a cost within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated therefor.

For payment of messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of the said States, for President and vice-President of the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Change of Public Opinion.

The Daily News, of New York, a conservative Democratic journal, expresses the belief that a change is taking place in the public opinion of the popular mind in relation to Federal politics. It says:

"Since the election of James Buchanan a change has come over the spirit of the popular mind at least, if we may judge from the moderate tone of the press in every part of the country and of all shades of opinion.—The ultraists and extremists of every quarter stand rebuked by the triumph of the Democracy and its representative man, James Buchanan. The Nebraska bill expresses perfect neutrality on the great exciting question of the day—it eschews at once radicalism on either flank—it was a measure not of compromise, but of just moderation, and its spirit is perfectly expressed in the character of the great statesman of Pennsylvania."

We are pleased to notice this also in the modified views of some of the most violent opponents of the South at Washington, and while they still retain hostility to her institutions they disclaim much of what constituted their capital in the late contest. Our private advices are that the Black Republicans are a good deal discouraged, and that a favorable reaction is in progress at the North. Much depends on the incoming administration and the sagacity of Mr. Buchanan, in whom we have confidence. He knows full well that during his term the fate of the Union will be decided, and we have no doubt he will give the weight of his influence towards the preservation of equal rights under the Constitution, as has been done by the illustrious patriot, President Pierce, who has so nobly done his duty to the country during his term.—The South has, with a single exception, voted for Mr. Buchanan as a Constitutional President, and will support him as such. As our political union depends on popular opinion, which can only be permanent when based on constitutional principles, it is essential to its existence that there should be a change and that speedily, in those sections where the Constitution has been a dead letter. The South is now the conservative element of our Government, and with perfect union among ourselves we can perpetuate not only the protection of our rights, but the confederacy which, with all its difficulties, is the best polity that the world has yet seen.—*South Carolinian.*

HORRIBLE STORY.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:

"It will be remembered that the late Corporation Attorney, Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq., was some three months ago found dead in his room, after retiring the night previous in good health. The physicians reported the cause of his death to be congestion of the heart, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance therewith. The body of Mr. Shepard was placed in a receiving vault, preparatory to its final interment in the family burial ground. A few days ago Mrs. Shepard ordered the remains of her deceased husband to be taken from the vault, but those employed for the purpose were horror struck on finding the body removed several feet from the coffin, the shroud torn into shreds and covered with blood, giving the impression that Mr. Shepard had only been lying in a trance, and had recovered after being placed in the vault."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic despatch, dated Washington City, January 4, says:

"Last night the wife of Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, was burnt to death. She had disrobed herself previous to retiring for the night. Being near sighted she approached the candle placed on the hearth and her clothes took fire. She immediately wrapped a blanket around her body and rushed out upon the stairs, calling for assistance to her husband in the office below. The flames burst out before his arrival, and all efforts to extinguish them were ineffectual until she was so badly burnt as to cause her death at 6 o'clock this morning.

Judge Daniels was also badly burned in endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

Mrs. Daniels was a daughter of the late Dr. Harris, formerly chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery. She was about 30 years of age, and had two children—the youngest being about six months old."

☞A book on the ancient workers in metal, by James Napier, has just made its appearance in London, from which we have culled the following particulars: From 1800 to 1848 the world's produce of the precious metal was £390,000,000. California and Australia having added about £266,000,000. About the golden calf that first gave the children of Israel a taste for gold the author becomes curious. How the calf was ground is a question that puzzels commentators.—Some say that Moses kept the gold and gave the people only a yellow dust; others that he calcined it with desert *natron*. Now, as *natron* means carbonate of soda, which is no acid, this theory is an absurdity. Mr. Napier thinks Moses cast it in ingots, then beat it into leaves, and mixed it with water.

Free Love in Missouri—One Bride Figures in Two Marriages.

The following brace of marriages appeared in the St. Joseph's Gazette of last Wednesday week:

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, Mr. Wm. C. Williams to Miss Mary Jane Bradley, all of this city.

On the 22d inst., in DeKalb, Buchanan County, by Henry Tutt, Esq., Mr. John T. Yates to Miss Jane Elizabeth Bradley, both of this city.

We happen to know something of this interesting farce—this *delic* table morsel of scandal, which has been the nine days' wonder of St. Joseph, and afforded a delicate *tit bit* for the tongues—the only true perpetual motion yet found—of all the gossiping old women and scandal venders of that very moral town.

The lady in question—for one played the part of bride in both ceremonies—had engaged to two "sighing swains," and the day of marriage with each was agreed upon; but it appears that her mother and sisterly relatives wished her to marry "Angelo," the man of her choice, and her parental *pa* wished her to marry the other, (his favorite,) and she wished to stave him off by an engagement, as she did not at all favor his suit. But on the morning of the 22d ult., her "old dad," provoked by her obstinacy, concluded to have "things set on end" at once, and sent for his *choice* and a priest, to have "Sunbeam," the artist—for he is one of *the artists*—joined in pad—beg your pardon—we mean wedlock, to his daughter.

The twain came, and the victim was awakened from her slumbers and marched in her stocking feet, like a horse to a *brid(le)al*, or a malefactor to the *h* altar. The ceremony was performed and the Argus-eyed parent fondly thought the thing was "did up." But, and alas! for the mutability of human calculation, her "deary" heard of it and went at once in "connipshuns;" he ripped, he tore his hair, he jumped, he—he s s-wore; yes, he did—some. It was awful to behold his agony, and while he was bewailing his lost Betsy, she was beslumbering her visage for him.—He managed to procure an interview with her, planned an elopement in the evening, and went away with his feelings "slightly" relieved.

Night came and cast her sable cloud over the earth, when the cheated lover with a carriage, approached the bride's residence and stopped at the rendezvous agreed upon.—Meanwhile the groom had retired, as Shakspeare says, "to sleep, perchance to dream," and waited for his consort to tumble in. She made some sort of an excuse to go down stairs, and left the expectant bridegroom waiting in a state of awful suspense. She did not return; an hour passed on the wings of time, and he started in pursuit of her. No one knew where she had gone until the old negress spoke up: "La me, Massa, she's been gone with Mr. Y. this hour!" The cat was out of the bag.

Imagine the bridegroom's feelings—to clip Elysium and lack its joy; to cull a bouquet and lose the most fragrant rose; to get a glimpse of heaven and have the gates shut—it was horrible! Perfectly monstrous, too hard for human nature to bear. He thought to commit a suicide, but then it might hurt him, and he *didn't.—Kansas Herald.*

A MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—Mr. Clay, of Alabama, as will be perceived by our intelligence from Washington, has introduced a bill in the Senate to abolish the bounties which have long been conferred on the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries of New England. Whether cod and mackerel are necessaries of life, we shall not undertake to decide, but they are generally used throughout the United States, and are considered wholesome and desirable articles of food.—They stand apparently, thereof, in just about the same position as sugar, against the duties on which there is a general Northern movement. But there are no bounties conferred on the production of sugar even in the worst of our tariffs. But for a long time the fishermen of New England have been protected by a peculiar action of the Government, enabling them to use the most important article in the curing of fish, without payment of the heavy duty exacted from all others. They have not only had the advantage of a protective tariff in salted fish imported from foreign countries, but they have had an exemption from all taxation on the most costly material employed in their business. The fishermen of New England have the same claim upon the bounty of the Government as the pork and beef packers of the West, and no more. If the one has a right to its bounty, the other may claim an equal right. We are glad that Mr. Clay has moved in this matter, not so much because we have hope that immediate practical results will follow the introduction of his bill, as because it tends to throw open the question of tariff taxation.—*Charleston Mercury.*

☞To disperse a mob, mount a lamp-post and commence reading a chapter from the Bible.

☞To become slandered, edit a paper, tread on the toes of swell-heads and fools, and be sure to tell the truth.

[From the Louisville Courier, December 24.]

The Late Murder and Arson in the County.

Full Particulars—Four Slaves Arrested—Confession of one of them—Excitement in the Country.

In the *Courier*, Monday, we briefly alluded to the probable murder of a family named Joyce, in the county, and the destruction of their property by fire. We are now in full possession of the facts of the horrible affair, so far as ascertained, from one of the relatives of the murdered family in this city. The house was the property of Wm. Joyce, a young man, who was fortunately away from home on the night of the murder to attend a wedding.—He had, however, left a brother, Richard Joyce, aged nineteen, at the house to take care of his property and the family during his absence.

The house was what is denominated a double log house, consisting of two rooms, divided by an open passage. The house is situated on the borders of Jefferson and Bullitt Counties, on Briar Creek, the dividing line of the counties, about fifteen miles from the city, and not near Salt River, as was stated.

The inmates of the house were Mrs. Lydia Joyce, her son Richard Joyce, a young man of nineteen, Mrs. Welsh, her daughter, a widow, and the latter's little daughter, a child of three years. The oldest son, Wm. Joyce, the owner of the house, as before stated, was away from home.

The house was burnt to the ground late Thursday night, and the next morning an investigation led to the belief that the entire household had been murdered. The charred remains of the two women were found near the fireplace, while those of the young man were lying in the place supposed to have been occupied by the bed.

Mr. William Joyce returned to his home to find it a mass of smouldering ruins, and, with the assistance of the neighbors, instituted a vigorous investigation of the premises and the cause of the disaster. Suspicion at once fastened upon several of the negroes in the vicinity; and, on searching the premises of Mr. Pendleton, a watch, coat, pants and other things, the property of William Joyce, were found secreted under the house. Bill, a slave of Mr. Pendleton, was then arrested, and confessed that he and three others murdered the family, plundered and then fired the house. At this revelation the greatest excitement prevailed, and Lynch law was about to be enforced at once, but calmer judgment overruled the action of the more hasty, and the three other negroes implicated were caught and tied to stakes to make them confess their participation in the bloody deed. They were Jack and George, slaves of Hiram and Lewis Samuels, and a boy of Samuel Brown's, a resident of Jefferson County, and the nearest neighbor of the Joyce family. The others are residents of Bullitt County. The slave of Mr. Brown was arrested late in the evening. They all deny the murder, though suspicion, aside from the confession of Bill, is very strong against them. An examination of the negroes was about to be instituted by local magistrates, but the feelings of the community were so highly excited that it was deferred, and we learned that a strong force was bringing them here to be lodged in the jail.

From the confession of the slave of Mr. Pendleton, it appears that the negroes, hearing that Wm. Joyce was absent from home, had determined to rob the house, under the belief that he had a large sum of money.—They went to the house about midnight, broke open the door, and encountered Richard Joyce, the brother of William. He was brained with a club, in the presence of his mother and sister. The aged mother seized a pair of tongs to rush to the defense of her son, but on the instant was attacked by the negroes, one of whom knocked her senseless with a club.

The daughter, Mrs. Welch, attempted to escape out of a window, but was caught by the feet, dragged back, and then beaten to death. The infuriated ruffians then sacked the house, took the little girl of Mrs. Welch, threw it upon the bed, set fire to it and fled, the child being actually burnt alive. The house and contents were destroyed, and the murderers thought their horrible crime would not be revealed, but the discovery of a portion of the property and the confession of one of their number have brought the awful crime to light, and terrible will be the punishment.—The people are aroused, and vengeance dire will be visited on the heads of the misguided wretches. The strong arm of the law should deal with the guilty, and it is to be hoped that it will prevail.

William Joyce is well known in this city as a thrifty husbandman, who regularly sent the product of his farm to this city for a market, and had amassed about $1,000 in cash. His mother and Mrs. Welch, her daughter, were much esteemed by all who knew them, and leave many sorrowing friends to morn their untimely end.

The foregoing was prepared for the Courier yesterday, but owing to the accident to our gas it was not set up.

Since writing the above, we learn that the people of the neighborhood assembled and avowed a determination to hang the murderers on the spot. They were then in custody of a party of the friends of Mr. Joyce, who started with them to this city. On the road they were met by a deputation of citizens of Jefferson County, who, together with several from this city, finally persuaded them to bring them here, and let the law have its course. This was, finally, acceded to, and they were lodged in the jail yesterday afternoon. A hand ax, dyed with blood, was found in the possession of one of the negroes.

From the subsequent revelation it appears that the negroes contemplated saving the life of the child, but fear of discovery induced them to sacrifice the little innocent, and it was ruthlessly cast into the flames.

It appears that one, at least, of this party is a very desperate fellow, having attacked the keeper of a trading boat at the river some time last spring. He went to the boat, and under the pretense of buying some trifling article, made an attack on the man and knocked him down, but was prevented from doing further mischief by the wife of the man, who came to his relief with a gun.

A "bob-tail sorrel mare," formerly owned by Jos. Hough, of Hillsborough, recently trotted from Georgetown to Leesburg, a distance of thirty-three miles, in three hours and five minutes, and returned in three hours and fourteen minutes.

Something Accomplished after all.

It seems that some good is likely to grow out of the Commercial Convention recently held at Savannah, after all that is said to the contrary. As an evidence of this fact, see what the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday says:

Already some palpable good has come of the Southern Commercial Convention at Savannah. A gentleman of this city, who attended the Convention was surprised to find that a prominent merchant of Savannah purchased his supply of nails in a Northern market. In reply to a friendly remonstrance, the merchant contended that he could not get his nails in any Southern city. To this the gentleman answered that an abundant supply of the best article was manufactured in Richmond. The merchant immediately sent an order for four thousand kegs to the Old Dominion Company of this city.

That is the way to do the thing. Neither the commercial nor manufacturing interests of the South can thrive unless Southern merchants are ready to give the preference to one another over the merchants of the North. The merchants of the South should deal generously with each other, in the confidence that for any temporary or trivial loss of advantage, they will be compensated in the end in respect both of private and public interest.

In the above instance the Savannah merchant did not suffer any inconvenience; and besides getting his nails on as good terms as they can be bought in the North, he has the satisfaction of contributing something to the industrial welfare of his section.

This inconsiderable transaction promises to open a profitable trade between Richmond and the South. We understand two vessels have been since loaded at this port for Savannah.

We must not let the opportunity pass without an amicable expostulation with both the Richmond and Savannah merchants. It is obvious that either the Savannah gentleman does not read the papers, or that the Richmond gentleman does not advertise his business; for otherwise they would not have been ignorant of each other's wants. There is no success for merchants, without the assistance of newspapers.

STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1856.—We gather the following facts from a number of tables published in the New York Herald:

During the year just closed 116 persons were killed and 539 wounded by 142 railroad accidents in the United States. Among the killed were 26 engineers and 28 firemen.—During 1855 there were 195 killed and 629 wounded by 143 similar accidents.

There were 89 fires in the United States in 1856, which involved the loss of 183 lives.—In 1855, there were only 62 fires where loss of life occurred, and the number of persons lost was but 119.

The number of fires in the United States in 1856 (where the loss of property was over $20,000 at each,) was 227, and the aggregate loss $21,159,000, against a loss of $13.049,000 at 193 fires in 1855. Add to the above the amount of property destroyed by fires, where in each instance the loss was less than $20,000, and the aggregate would be increased to probably $27,000,000 in 1856, and to $18,000,000 in 1855.

The number of steamboat accidents in 1856 was 29—persons killed 358, wounded 127. The number of accidents in 1855 was 27; killed 176, wounded 107.

During the year 1856 there arrived at New York 141,915 foreign emigrants, including 55,855 from Germany, 44,090 from Ireland, and 23,691 from England.

Thirty revolutionary soldiers died in the United States in 1856.

A DEAD MAN IN COURT.—Some year ago a man without family or relations lived in a county in Arkansas, and was possessed of an estate worth $5,000. He went to New Orleans, and was absent four years without being heard from. The Probate Judge granted administration on his estate—wound it up and discharged the administrator. The man returned—had been to Mexico—applied to the Judge for his property—when in open court the following dialogue took place:

Dead man.—If your Honor please I want my effects returned to me, as you see I am not dead.

Court.—I know—that is I as a man—that you are alive and in court; but as a court, I know you are dead, for the records of this court say so, and against their verity there can be no averment—so says Lord Coke, and a good many other books I never read.

Dead man.—But I want my property, and it's no matter to me whether your records lie or not. I am alive, have not transferred my property, and to deprive me of it without my consent is against all law.

Court.—If you insinuate that the records of this court lie, this court will send you to jail.

Dead man.—Send a dead man to jail!

Court.—Mr. Sheriff, take this apparition out.

Sheriff.—Be thou ghost or goblin dam'd, I'll speak to thee!—let's go and take something to drink.

The Judge stuck to it, that so far as his court was concerned he was dead, and d—d if he shouldn't stay dead.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

☞ Both houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn *sine die* on the 26th inst. We doubt their ability to despatch the public business by that time.

☞ We shall be compelled to devote considerable space to the publication of the U. S. Laws, for the next three or four weeks.—In that time we will be able to complete them, and thereafter to furnish a much larger amount of reading matter. Indeed, we give more now than a great many of our State papers.

☞ We are indebted to R. C. Pearson, Esq., President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, for a copy of his Annual Report, embracing that of James C. Turner, Esq., Engineer in Chief of the Road.

The Bank of East Tennessee.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY, N. C., January 10th, 1857.

Mr. Atkin—I saw it stated in the Asheville News some weeks ago that you believed the Bank of East Tennessee would be able to redeem its notes, notwithstanding the reports that it had failed.

I write to inquire of you the state of the Bank now, and whether the bills are current or not, and whether you would send me a $5 bill on some good Bank for one on that.

Very truly, yours. ***

We take this method of answering the inquiries of our correspondent, because our reply to him will serve as a reply to several other persons who have made similar inquiries.

To be as brief as possible, we will inform our correspondent that we do not understand the Bank of East Tennessee to have *failed*, at least not in the sense in which that term is usually understood. In consequence of a heavy run upon the Institution, the Branches at Jonesboro' and Chattanooga were closed for sixty days, while the parent Bank at Knoxville has, until quite recently, redeemed all of the notes payable at that place. The closing of the Branches was avowedly for the purpose of giving the Bank time to collect its resources and enable it to meet the unexpected run made upon it. The sixty days must soon expire, and we shall then see what sort of a showing they are prepared to make.

We are not the apologist for the blunders or corruptions of this or any other Bank.—But we still indulged the hope that the money would yet be good, until the closing of the Bank at Knoxville. Now all we have to say is, that we won't take it any longer.—Others can exercise their own discretion in the matter.

In conclusion, our correspondent wishes to know if we will send him a $5 bill on some other Bank for one on the Bank of E. Tennessee. Not having had a finger in the division of *profits*, our friend must excuse us if we decline shouldering the responsibilities even to the amount of five dollars.

The Legislature.

Both Houses had morning and evening sessions on Thursday, says the Raleigh Standard of the 10th instant, and there appears to be a determination on all sides to work faithfully and as constantly as possible, so as to despatch the public business at as early a day as practicable.

The Senate was engaged the whole of Thursday in discussing the bill introduced by Mr. Boyd, of Rockingham, to charter a company to construct a Railroad from Greensborough to Danville. When the bill was taken up the question pending was the amendment proposed by the committee on internal improvements providing for taxing each passenger over the road twenty cents, and each ton of freight twenty cents, to be paid into the State treasury. Mr. Boyd advocated the bill without the amendment, but finally voted for the amendment as a compromise. The amendment was adopted. Messrs. Eaton, Houston, and Cameron spoke against the bill; and Messrs. Thomas, of Jackson, Thomas, of Davidson, and Myers, of Mecklenburg, spoke in favor of it.

The bill was rejected.

The debate upon the measure was animated, and characterized by much ability.

In the House, on Thursday, a large number of bills were introduced—among which are several Railroad charters.

The engrossed bill from the Senate exempting the coupon bonds of the North Carolina Railroad from taxation for ten years, and fixing the interest thereon at a rate not exceeding eight per cent., was debated until the time for recess. This bill provides for funding the debt of the Road, amounting to $350,000, by bonds above referred to. Messrs. Scales and Bledsoe spoke in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Caldwell and Meares against it.

On Thursday, the following gentlemen were elected by joint ballot of the two Houses, Trustees of the University of North Carolina:

Thomas Settle, Jr., of Rockingham.
Dr. R. Dillard, of Chowan.
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake.
R. A. Hamilton, of Granville.
Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, of Buncombe.

More Lawyers.

The following young gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the County Courts of this State:

Wm. J. Saunders, Wake.
Wm. Thompson, Chowan.
Washington M. Hardy, Buncombe.
Edward W. Gilliam, Granville.
Jacob C. Hickscock, Davidson.
Allen Jordan, Montgomery.
Wm. A. Watson, Bertie.
Joseph E Short, Washington.
Richard H. Battle, Orange.
Julian S. Turner, do.
John A. Stanly, New Hanover.
Clement Dowd, Moore.
Luther Blue, Richmond.
Richard A. McLaughlin, Iredell.
John S. Moore, Wayne.
F. C. Roberts, Craven.
J. B. Slaughter, Hertford.
M. S. Robins, Randolph.
D. M. Furches, Davie.
Wm. J. Kerr, Mecklenburg.
R. H. Broadfield, Rowan.
J. W. White, Perquimans.
J. A. Faison, Sampson.
John N. Stallings, Duplin.
J. P. Holderby, Rockingham.
H. T. Torrens, Chatham.

And the following in the Superior Courts:

Oscar R. Rand, Wake.
J. M. Taylor, Nash.
T. C. Fuller, Cumberland.
Junius I. Scales, Rockingham.
B. R. Moore, Person.
Jesse J. Yeates, Hertford.
John Williams, Pasquotank.
Alexander McIver, Moore.
Miles M. Cowles, Yadkin.
John H. Bullock, Person.
Jacob Davis, Yadkin.
Hayne E. Davis, Iredell.
Nicholas H. Fennell, New Hanover.
Eugene Martin, Rowan.
George Washington, Lenoir.

☞ Gen. Jackson was, if possible, a better abused man than President Pierce has been. Truth and justice will yet do for the latter what they have done for the former. His defamers will skulk away as Gen. Jackson's do now; and very likely will claim to have been his friends. In our opinion, President Pierce's Administration has been as honest and patriotic, and about as advantageous to the public interests, as Gen. Jackson's was. What one thing, foreign or domestic, has he undertaken, that he has not accomplished; and what one measure of public policy has he accomplished, that the nation, as a whole, would wish to see reversed? Echo answers—"what one?"

From Raleigh.

Extract from a private letter, dated

"Raleigh, January 7.

* * We are getting on slowly here. I am impatiently awaiting the action of the House on the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad bill, and of the Senate Committee on the Western Extension. We have fixed the 26th instant for adjournment, but will not begin to be able to do it. There are all the heavy railroad bills, about a dozen bank bills—including the interminable "People's Bank," and the State Bank—to dispose of; the Revenue Bill (at least a week's work,) and about 150 local and miscellaneous bills, to dispose of. If we stay to attend to all proper legislation, as we ought to do, it will take us at least until the middle of February, but we will probably break out about the 1st."

We observe in the published proceedings that Senator Coleman has introduced a bill to establish the competency of Universalists to take oaths.

The bill to take away the penalties and indictment for passing or receiving small Bank notes, has passed its second reading in the Senate, and will, it is thought, become a law.

A CALIFORNIA JAIL.—The county jail in Klamath county, California, is said to consist of a live oak tree, with a staple and chain attached. It is certainly well ventilated, and affords excellent opportunity for the study of meterology.

☞ The Slave Trade is one of the lucrative branches of commerce of New York. According to the commercial papers of that city, no less than from twenty five to thirty slave ships have been fitted out there during the last three years, and though three of these ships have been seized, and forty-six men held to answer under various statutes, only two convictions have taken place.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE—The man who marries happily.

Greenville and French Broad Railroad.

We are gratified to be able to note the fact that among the acts passed at the recent session of the Legislature, was one incorporating the Greenville and French Broad Railroad in South Carolina. It is called the Greenville and French Broad Railroad, because it is proposed by this road to connect Greenville, Tennessee, (a point on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad,) with some one of the roads built or to be built in this State—Spartanburg or Greenville and Columbia most probably. The distance of the proposed road would be 116 miles, and when completed will put Charleston in communication by steam with the vast net work of railways that concentrate at Knoxville. The East Tennessee and Virginia Road, which is nearly, if not quite constructed, connects Knoxville, Tennessee, with Lynchburg, Virginia, by way of Greenville, Tennessee. It will therefore be seen that the Greenville and French Broad Road is one of importance, as the only remaining link in consummating the steam connection so long desired between Charleston and Cincinnati, upon the route recommended by the survey of 1836.

It is gratifying also to be able to state that the "Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company" (as contradistinguished from the "Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company in South Carolina"—the former name designating that portion of the route lying in North Carolina) is already organized, enough stock having been subscribed to secure the charter from the Legislature of North Carolina. This organization of the Company in the State of North Carolina was effected over twelve months ago, but active operations were delayed by the want of corporate rights in South Carolina. At the session of our Legislature in 1855 a bill to incorporate the Company "in South Carolina" was introduced, but it failed for want of time to be carried through. This last session, however, afforded the means of progress which were needed, and we hope soon to be able to chronicle some onward step in this—an enterprise of commercial deliverance to the South.—*Carolina Spartan.*

"SAM'S" OPINION OF HIMSELF.—A late number of the Crockett (Texas) "Printer" states that Gen. Sam. Houston, while on a visit to that place, a few days since, said in private conversation, that "there was nothing now left for the American party, but to join either the Democrats or the Black Republicans." This announcement may, we suppose, be considered as "official."

FROM WHEATLAND.—The Washington Star has reliable intelligence from Wheatland, Mr. Buchanan's homestead. Mr. B. will leave for Washington the last of February, not having invited any one yet to a seat in his cabinet. Mr. John Appleton of Maine will be the editor of the Union, Mr. Buchanan's organ.

A MAN SAWED TO PIECES.—We find the following paragraph in the Nebraska Advertiser:

"On Saturday a Mr. Smith suffered a most horrible death at Smithland, in Woodbury county. He was engaged as a sawer in the new steam mill at that place, and whilst gigging back the carriage, got his foot caught by the saw, which split his leg nearly the whole length before he could withdraw it, then by an unaccountable destiny his body fell across the log before the saw, and was severed in the middle, most horribly mutilating it; in fact, cutting the body into numerous pieces, which were gathered and decently interred. The deceased left a wife and two children."

A MAN WHIPPED TO LIFE.—An intemperate man, named Stanley, attempted to commit suicide at Newark, New Jersey, on Sunday, by taking a large dose of laudanum, which rendered him insensible. The Newark Advertiser says:

A physician was called, who decided that the only means of restoring animation was to give the subject a severe beating, which was done by two men with heavy switches for a quarter of an hour, when signs of a returning animation were shown, and the patient sat up. A glass of brandy was then given him, when he fell to sleep, and the beating process was resumed until he was fully restored to consciousness. He is now comparatively well, except some suffering from the bruises received from the extraordinary "course of sprouts" to which he was subjected. This is the first case we ever heard of where a man was whipped to life from a state bordering on death. Cases of whipping to death occasionally occur, but cases of whipping to life seldom or never.

Dr. Valentine Mott performed the operation last month, for the forty fourth time, of tying the carotid artery in the living subject. The Doctor is now 71 years old, yet is as straight as ever, and as young at heart as when 50 years younger. He does not even wear glasses when he operates, and the man is not extant who ever saw his hand tremble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Senate proceeded to the election of President pro tempore. Mr. Mason, of Va. was elected—receiving 30 votes. Mr. Foot received 11 votes, Mr. Weller 1, blank 2.

☞ A Kansas paper asks: "Why is it?—Our government lands cost one dollar an acre on an average, and champagne two dollars a bottle. How many a man dies landless, who, during his life, has swallowed a township, trees and all?"

It requires an early start now a days for a man to get round his wife.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

My Father.

Mr. Editor:—You will please publish the following in memory of my father, Enoch Swaim. Only a little over a year ago I was called upon to give a sketch on the occasion of the death of my mother, and now my father is gone! He was born April 3d, 1782, and died October 25th, 1856, consequently had passed his 74th year when he died. How sad the thought, that my parents are dead! *Father—Mother*—what endearing names! And what fond recollections are called up in reflecting upon the example and admonition of pious parents!

My Father was born and raised up in Guilford County, N. C. He was married about the year 1807, and shortly after removed to Buncombe county, N. C., where he lived a citizen for above 40 years. He was long and intimately known by many of the old and prominent citizens of this county; and many of them still live to testify to the stability of his character, both as a citizen and as a christain.

He was brought up under Presbyterian influence, where the Galvinistic doctrine of election and reprobation was taught. I have often heard him relate his experience with regard to his conviction and conversion:—When he was a young man he was often deeply and pungently convicted of sin, but receiving the doctrine which he had been taught to believe, he had come to the conclusion, from his own feelings, that he was one of the reprobate, and therefore his case was hopeless. On one occasion he attended a camp-meeting, where this doctrine was preached out and explained. The character of the *elect* and *reprobate* was distinctly described by the minister. He said he beheld himself fully depicted as a reprobate, and feeling that there was no hope for him, and that he would be more miserable in the company of good people, he resolved to go home. But it was announced that at the next service a Methodist minister would preach—he was an old man. Not being acquainted with the doctrines of Methodism, he concluded to stay and hear him. The hour came; he preached—preached a full and free salvation to all who would accept it upon the terms of the gospel, and proved most fully and scripturally the fulness of the atonement, and the free agency of man in embracing its benefits. Said he, "if this doctrine be true, there is a chance for me, I will seek; I will exercise my free moral agency in efforts to save my soul." He went to work in good earnest, and soon after was happily converted. "And now," he said, "I shall ever have reason to thank God that I ever heard the doctrine of free salvation."—And I have no doubt he will praise God to all eternity for a free salvation. The substance of this experience he has often related in the class room and love-feast, and no doubt many of his old acquaintance well remember it.

He was a member and exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church for about 50 years; and during a great portion of this time he filled the important post of class-leader. He loved the house of God, and especially the class room. He loved his Bible, and was a man of prayer. The family altar was not neglected by him; and the benefits of family prayer will, we doubt not, tell upon his family in years to come.

For some years before his death, he had been feeble in health, and seemed to be gradually sinking away. He still grew more and more feeble till the last, but was able to walk about and talk till nearly the last hour. He died triumphantly—triumphed through Jesus' grace. His body is buried in the tomb, but his spirit lives with God! What a glorious thought, that this body shall be resurrected—soul and body reunited to live in immortality and eternal life. We bury our friends in the tomb; "who has not lost a friend?" We can shed our tear and make our moan over their departed remains, but we cannot watch them there. Not even a father, a mother, a child, is permitted to stand a sentinel there—it is too lonely a place.—But thank God there is a sentinel! Were we permitted to look with spiritual eyes upon invisible objects, we might see a tall angel-like form bending over their graves and watching their sleeping dust. And that sentinel is *the angel of the hope of the resurrection.* We are all swiftly tending to that night which is to be succeeded but by one more day; but our consolation is that the morn of that day shall break upon the world never to be succeeded by night.

It is one of the most glorious heart-cheering doctrines of the gospel, though death has conquered our friends, and is destined soon to conquer us, that Jesus has conquered death! So that we can triumphantly say in the language of St. Paul, "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

M. P. SWAIM.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1857.

The Asheville Spectator and Herald of Truth, will please copy.

☞ At a meeting of the Trustees of the State Library, held on the 5th instant, Mr. Oliver H. Perry was re-elected Librarian.

☞ A family of eight persons, named Stith, residing in Harden county, Ky., has been poisoned by a negro cook. Six had died, and the others were not expected to live.

MARRIED,

On the 8th instant, by Rev. F. A. McCorkle, MR. WM. RAMSAY, of Columbia, S. C., to Miss JULIA C., daughter of Dr. J. F. Broyles, of Greene county, Tenn.

NOTICE.

THE next session of the subscriber's SCHOOL will begin on the 2d February, proximo.

STEPHEN LEE.

January 15, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY.
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed.*

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

Jan. 1, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Isaac Collens *VS.* Sarah P. Collins.

Petition for Divorce.

The Petitioner in this case having exhibited his petition at the last term of this Court, together with an affidavit taken before John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, that the facts contained in said petition are true, to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief, and bond for security been given for the prosecution of said suit, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that a subpoena was duly issued to said defendant to appear at the present term of our said Superior Court, to plead to or answer said petition, which said subpoena has been returned by the Sheriff of Yancy county that the defendant is not to be found, and that a copy of the petition was left at the place of her last abode in said county of Yancy, ten days before the day of the return; and publication having been publicly made at the Court House door for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the defendant, Sarah P. Collens, to appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of March next, at the Court House in Waynesville, then and there to plead or answer the Petition of the Petitioner, or the same will be heard and determined exparte.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in September, 1856.—Issued the 29th day of December, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

January 15, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 8th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

BUNCOMBE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the highest bidder, on the 14th of February, 1857, a

TRACT OF LAND

on Brush Creek, one and a half miles from my residence, containing over 200 Acres about 60 or 70 of which are cleared, and about 25 or 30 acres of

First Rate Fresh Bottom.

There is a tolerable good house, barn, and other buildings, on the place.

TERMS:

One fourth of the money at the sale, the balance in three annual instalments, with interest from date. Notes with approved security will be required, and title withheld until the last payment is made. No humbuggery—the land must and shall be sold. Sale on the premises.

L. C. CLAYTON.

Cane Creek, Jan. 8, 1857. 4t

Administrator's Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the late residence of GEORGE R. MILLS, deceased, in Polk county, N. C., on the 21st day of January, 1857, and days following, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

Ten or twelve likely young Negroes—boys and girls; seven head of Mules; three head of Horses; one fine Jack; four Jennets; seventeen fat Hogs; fifty or sixty head of Stock Hogs; eighteen or twenty head of Cattle, among which are some fine Milch Cows; one yoke of large Oxen; a lot of Sheep; one four horse Wagon; one ox Wagon; five hundred barrels of CORN; thirty or forty bushels of WHEAT; a lot of Flour; a quantity of Fodder, Hay, Oats, and Shucks, Farming Tools, house and kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of twelve months, interest from date, with note and good security, for all sums over five dollars. All sums under five, cash.

All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased, are required to present them according to law. All persons indebted to the estate are notified to settle the same immediately.

WM. S. MILLS, Adm.

January 8th, 1857. ts

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis* on application at ASTON'S.

WM. BEAL,

Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman.

Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C.

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics, &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative, and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8, 1857. tf

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 31st December, 1856.

Akin Wyatt D	Miller Henry	
Allen Caroline M	Miller Ambrose	
Bassett David	Mazyck Dr P P	2
Bell R M	Martin J B	
Bryson J H	Mims M J	2
Bartlett Jas H	Mitchell L B	
Bronson Rev B S	Massengill Dr W P	
Byres A	Matthias J A	
Bowers Geo	Moore Charles	
Baxter John	Nichols Dudley	
Bates Wade	Night James	
Benson Maxwell	Owens S P	
Barnett Kiah	Osborne Jas W	
Bennett Thos	Pounders Mrs E A	2
Brown P C	Patton John	
Bewly Wm	Parker W F	
Bartoh E H	Palmer J H	
Bodenhamer P S	Prater John	
Coggins David	Pendergrass A	
Carter Geo	Patton Jas	
Campbell & McNew	Porter Miss Martha	
Cathey Miss S L	Reed Solomon Mc	
Curtis J	Roberds P	
Davis Thos S	Rymer Absalom	
Dufus A W	Robinson S W	
Doanigar Sam C	Rankin C W	
Deale M H	Smith Saml	
Elliott H B	Stradleo Thos	
Foster Joseph	Stradley Miss Martha	
Foster Mrs E H W	Swaim Rev M P	
Freeman Joel	Sorrels Priscilla	
Foster B F	Swaim Enoch	
Franyen Mrs Louise	Siler T S	
Gooch & Terrill	Smith Thomas	
Gaston P C	Scarborough W A	
Gentry Wm S	Sumner John	
Gentry Joseph	Stroup David	
Gibson Miss Eliza	Sams Larkin	
Gash B S	Smith R T	2
Hughey Geo G	Terry F	
Henry A L	Tatum John	
Huntington Geo M	Tilson B F	
Hester John	Teague Henry	
Heuston Warren	Williams Edward	2
Harris John M W	Williams Wm	2
Hawthorne D O	Wright Joseph	
Hawkins Frederick	White Moses	
Hawthorn O P	Whitset Mrs Sarah	
Henderson L	Walton, Sting & Co	
Hager C	Watkins H	
Holly Miss M P	Wourley Wm	
Henderson Miss M	Woliner Wm	
Jones J J	Williamson E Miss	
Johnson James	Walker Wm	
Jones Miss Charity	Wilson Wm	
King Hon Thos H	Young A	
Killian D A	Yates Miss Agnes	
Lewis J R		

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Jan. 8, 1857.

ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

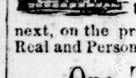
A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

NOTICE.



I WILL SELL, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the **15th of January** next, on the premises where I now live, all my Real and Personal Estate, consisting of near

One Thousand Acres

Of the best Upland in Haywood County,

FIVE LIKELY NEGROES, (two young men, a young woman and child, and an elderly woman;) Thirty or forty head of CATTLE; Thirty or forty head of SHEEP; about forty head of HOGS; eight head of HORSES; one four horse wagon and harness; one two horse wagon and harness; one set of Blacksmith Tools; all my Farming Tools,

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

The terms of the sale will be, upon all sums over five dollars a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

ROBERT PENLAND, Sr.

Per R. H. and W. M. Penland, *Agents.*

December 11, 1856. tds

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A SPLENDID LOT of Gift Books, Annuals, Albums, &c., &c. Just received at

Dec. 11. ASTON'S.

Sabbath Morning in the Country.

'Tis a holy Sabbath morning,
And gloriously the sun
His daily earthly pilgrimage
Hath once again begun;
The dew drops sparkling, glistening
Like diamonds in the light,
Gemming the trees in pendant, rich
And radiently bright.

Sweet flowers in glowing beauty,
Shake off the drowsy chain
The night zephyrs flung around them,
And wake to life again.
The tear fring'd petal opening,
Expanding 'neath the ray
The warm and genial sunbeam
Hath brought in active play.

Young birds are softly carroling
Their early matin song,
And numberless the echoes that
The joyous strains prolong.
Now, a rich thrilling melody
Is wafted far and near,
And then a low, sweet warbling
Is all that meets the ear.

Oh birds, and flowers, and sunbeams,
With beauty now are rife,
Casting a brighter radiance
Upon the path of life.
And holier aspirations
Within our hearts are stirr'd,
Lifting the soul from Nature,
In praise to Nature's Lord.

Tragedy in Illinois.

The following extract from a private letter, dated at Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, December 12, we find in the Rochester American:

A bl ody tragedy was performed at the Baldwin House, in this city, this afternoon. I was conversing with a gentleman in Dr. Thayer's drug store, about 2 o'clock, when the terrible cry of murder was heard, and we all started out to discover the cause. We were soon directed by the throng of people to the above named hotel, distant only a few yards, and there, weltering in their blood, lay the victims of the most sanguinary single handed conflict it has been my lot to witness. It is impossible to describe the horror which depicted the visages of that throng of spectators, called there at a moment's warning.—The circumstances are as follows: A Mr. Fleming, an elderly gentleman, and two sons, about 25 to 28 years of age, had called upon a Mr. Crosier at his rooms at the Baldwin House, armed each with a loaded pistol, to coerce the latter gentleman into a concession and retraction of a calumny affecting their daughter and sister, with which they charged Mr. C. Mr. C., after some pretty warm language had passed between the parties, agreed to and did sign a retraction in the presence of a friend whom the Flemings had brought with them.

Immediately after delivering the paper into the possession of their friend, the Messrs. Fleming, or one of them, said to Mr. Crosier, "I am now going to cowhide you;" and one of the boys, holding a cocked pistol to his head, directed the other to inflict the threatened punishment, which he immediately commenced. He had struck three or four blows, when C. pulled a dirk knife from a side pocket, and passing at the same time his arm around the neck of the one who plied the lash, stabbed him in the left breast, and as quick as thought withdrew the knife and struck the one who held the pistol a backhanded blow, which reached, as did the first, to the heart of his victim.

Both brothers received their death wounds in less than two seconds, and were both bloody corpses in three minutes after they were struck. The old man had gone out into the hall and locked the door, and stood outside with a pistol, to keep out assistance.—The affair has created an immense excitement, I assure you. The young man Crosier is under arrest, having surrendered himself into custody and is to undergo an examination tomorrow.

The sympathies of the people are mostly with Crosier. He acts and looks the picture of despair. He is a young man, some 27 or 30 years old, and unmarried. He is said to have been engaged to the lady in question, who is at present out of the State. The other parties were respectable farmers, and two of them members of the church in good standing.

To-Morrow.—Who can tell how much is embraced in this expression? Though a few hours intervene between it and us—tho' it will soon commence its course—who is there that can read its single page and pronounce the character of its events? To-morrow! Those who are now gay may be sad. Those who are now walking the avenues to pleasure, led by the hand of Hope, may be subjects of intense sorrow. Prosperity may be changed into adversity. Those who are now on the mountain summit may be in the valley. The rosy cheek may be overspread with paleness, the strong step may falter—death may overtake us. To-morrow! It may entirely change the course of our lives. It may form a new era in our existence. What we fear may not happen.

Mr. Mallory has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Florida.

State of North Carolina,
YANCY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,—October Term, 1856.

Samuel Cox, Adm. of Malcolm McNeil, deceased,
VS.
The Heirs at Law of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, to wit: Hector McNeil, John McNeil, Daniel McNeil, Margaret McNeil and Nancy Cox, (wife of David Cox, deceased.)

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McNeil and Daniel McNeil, heirs at law and legal representatives of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, defendants in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News that they be and appear at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Malcolm McNeil, dec., consisting of fifty acres of Land, bounded by lands of David Cox, dec'd, and others, should not be sold agreeable to plaintiff's petition and the proceeds thereof to be assets in Adm's hands, to pay debts and charges of administration, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness D McCanles, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856 and in the 81st year of our Independence. DAVID McCANLES C. C. C.
Issued 15th Nov., 1856. [Dec. 4-w6-Pr's fee $6.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J M. Blair, N W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.
Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.
Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.
November 13, 1856.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by
Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public.

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of
E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.
Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
September 18, 1856. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine
Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.
August 10, 1854.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of Ladies Dress Goods, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.
june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
Aug. 21.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April 17.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at
April 17. ASTON'S.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* advance on original cost.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by
March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's Pianos, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.
Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.
April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.
August 7, 1856.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.
Oct. 2, 1356. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the
Smithing Business,
in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
September 18, 1856. tf

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The Vermifuge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The Liver Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, all Bilious Derangements, Sick Headache, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole Proprietors.

Scovil & Mead, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.
June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c*, where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H. Lindsey, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate, Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.
Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 16th of January, 1857, the building of a COURT HOUSE in Marshall, Madison county, N. C., will be let to the lowest bidder. Either sealed or open proposals will be received up to 12 o'clock on that day. Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker. The Building is to be of brick, 40 by 60 feet, two stories high. For further particulars see specifications and drawing, at A. E. Baird's.

Address Building Committee at Jewel Hill.
December 11, 1856. 4t

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $5; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP**, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.
March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale af the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.
August 14, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.
July 17, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER
Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at
june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.